



THEDWASTRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

WEST SUFFOLK

R E P O R T


of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year

1944

ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.



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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of
Thedwastre in the County of West Suffolk for the year
ending 31st December, 1944.

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Public Health Offices,
Westgate House,
Bury St. Edmund's.

September, 1945.

To:-

The Chairman and Members of the
Rural District Council of Thedwastre.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Walmsley and Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your
favourable consideration my seventh Report as Medical
Officer of Health, being that for the year ended 31st
December, 1944.

I wish to express my thanks to my
senior colleague, Mr. Wilden, the Clerk to the Council, for
his friendly co-operation and sound advice, and to Mr.
Wyatt, a most loyal, diligent and enthusiastic colleague,
and also to offer my gratitude to all members of the
Council for their valued constant consideration and
encouragement.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Walmsley,
and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. CLAYTON,

M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Also Medical Officer of Health Newmarket Urban, Mildenhall,
Cosford and Thingoe Rural Districts and
Assistant County Medical Officer of Health - West Suffolk

Sanitary Inspector.

Oswald J. Wyatt, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I.,
Meat Cert.R.S.I., also Building
Surveyor, Housing Manager and
Petroleum and Explosives Officer.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	34,126 acres
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population mid-year	8,342
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book	2,545
Rateable Value	£26,723
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£111

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	155	82	73
Illegitimate	21	13	8
<u>Stillbirths</u>			
Legitimate	3	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Deaths</u>	105	56	49

Birth Rate Thedwastre 21.1. England & Wales 17.6.

Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live & still) births

" 16.8

Death Rate per 1000 resident population

" 12.6

" " " 11.6

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year

All Infants per 1000 live births

" 34.1.

" " " 46.0.

Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births

" 24.2

Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate births

" 95.0

6 deaths of infants under 1 year occurred (1 male and 3 females legitimate, 1 male and 1 female illegitimate) No deaths from maternal causes (Headings 29 & 30) 13 deaths from Cancer, no deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) Measles and Whooping-cough were recorded.

On the following page is a table giving the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures. The deaths are classified under the Headings given in the Manual of the International List of Causes of Deaths - 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

Deaths at the Sub-joined ages
of "RESIDENTS" whether
occurring in or beyond District.

Heading.	M = Male F = Female	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5		5 and under 15		15 and under 25		25 and under 45		45 and under 65		65 and upwards		TOTAL = Registrar General's figures	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (M) Uterus(F)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
14.	Cancer of stomach & duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1
16.	Cancer of all other sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	5	3
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	3	6	6
19.	Heart Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	17	22	21	24
21.	Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	2
22.	Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	1
24.	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
27.	Other digestive diseases.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3
28.	Nephritis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1
31.	Prematurity.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
33.	Suicide..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
35.	Other Violent Causes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
36.	All other causes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	3	1	8	2
TOTAL. Males		2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	15	-	36	-	56	-
Females		-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	34	-	-	49

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Cambridge provides these facilities for a lump sum which covers also any specimens examined in emergency by the West Suffolk General Hospital.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. With the exception of the Northern portion of the District, Hinderclay and Rickinghall, Thedwastre is served for general and maternity cases by the Red Cross Society's Ambulances in Bury St. Edmund's. Co-ordination exists between the Red Cross Ambulances in surrounding districts so that if the Bury Ambulances have already been called to cases there are still Red Cross Ambulances available for Thedwastre.

The Civil Defence Ambulances were available throughout 1944 for the transport of scabues and other cases not deemed suitable for transport by Red Cross Ambulance.

A conference has been suggested between all Councils and Ambulance Services in the County to discuss new arrangements necessary consequent on the disbandment of Civil Defence.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. The Local Nursing Associations, which are financed partly by contributory scheme, partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by County Council grants, carry out this work through their nurses who are residing in the villages of Hinderclay, Great Ashfield, and Woolpit, whilst some parishes are served by nurses residing at Stanton and Bradfield St. George.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. The County Council during the year took steps by posters and other ways to publish the addresses and times of the various clinics and treatment centres which are available to the inhabitants of Thedwastre.

(e) HOSPITALS. The District is exceptionally well served for general hospital facilities by the West Suffolk General Hospital. This Hospital also has a certain number of maternity beds available, but they, together with the maternity beds available at St. Mary's Hospital, Bury St. Edmund's, are not adequate maternity accommodation for the District.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. The Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, section 3, places an obligation on the Council to give a piped water supply to every house, providing it can be done at a reasonable cost. The Council have had a water scheme prepared and submitted to them by W.E. Blizard, B.Sc., M.Inst. C.E., M.Inst. W.E., F.R.San.I., A.M.P.P.I., which incorporated suggestions contained in a Geological Survey prepared by Mr. R. C. S. Walters of Messrs. Herbert Lapworth Partners.

This very comprehensive scheme is to supply Thedwastre and the neighbouring Authority, Thingoe, as a joint scheme - it incorporates a reservoir at Depden, water towers at Cargate, Stanton, Risby, and Elmswell, and borings at Norton, Rushbrooke, Ixworth and Risby. Trunk water mains are to be spaced roughly about 2 miles apart throughout the district, the areas between are to be supplied by smaller diameter pipes as may be required - some 191 miles of mains being required.

A provisional estimate of the cost based on 1939 prices is £352,700.

It is not deemed possible to exploit the existing Thingoe Schemes in the proposed Comprehensive Scheme.

During 1944 Captain Walmsley generously offered the use of his water supply when the well to the Council Houses at Gedding ran dry. The Council laid approximately a quarter of a mile of main, and supplied the Council Houses and the private houses en route, in order to take advantage of this kind offer.

Drought was experienced in some of the other villages, and carting of water was arranged as necessary. With the exception of the quarter of a mile of main referred to above there are no public piped supplies in the area, consequently no standpipes.

Eighteen water samples were submitted for examination and were reported upon as follows:- 2 satisfactory, 16 unsatisfactory. Warning notices were issued where necessary.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. There is virtually no public drainage and sewerage in Thedwastre, but on the Council's instruction the Council's Water and Sewerage Consultant is making a Sewage Disposal Survey under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, in order that he may suggest to the Council which parts of their District lend themselves to public sewage schemes.

2. (iii) RIVERS AND STREAMS. The condition of the rivers and streams throughout the District has improved consequent upon the work undertaken by the Drainage Boards as part of their agricultural policy. Unsatisfactory ditches brought to the notice of the Council have been attended to as far as labour conditions permit, but unfortunately labour has been very scarce.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. The Closet accommodation is almost entirely of the pail type, very few privies remaining in the District, and these are chiefly confined to farmhouses or cottages with small gardens.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. The District is without a Cleansing Scheme, and certain difficulties in connection with the disposal of refuse by Military establishments in addition to that of local inhabitants have been brought to the notice of the Council, and alleviated as far as possible.

The provision of a general public cleansing scheme is a project which is commended for the consideration of the Council.

The W.V.S. have continued the collection of salvage throughout the year, and this has in some measure restricted the occurrence of unsightly accumulations.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The tabular statement on the next page has been supplied to me by Mr. Wyatt.

Various Inspections.

Dwelling Houses. Routine Inspections	717
Slaughter Houses & Bacon Factory	234
Butchers premises	6
Food shops	10
Bakehouses	2
Factories	54
Cowsheds	27
Dairies	27
Water Samples	18
School Inspections	8
Petroleum Act	4
New Drains	1
	<hr/>
	1,108

In addition many visits were paid in respect of Evacuation and inspection of War Damaged properties.

Owing to the extreme shortage of labour it was not considered advisable to serve many notices (eight preliminary notices were issued) the labour of those builders available was, however, directed as frequently as possible. Steps were taken to maintain in good order the 335 Council Houses.

Factory Act, 1937. 54 visits were paid to Factories, arising from which no action was required.

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. 18 inspections were paid. No action was taken as a result of these 18 visits.

(v) CAMPING SITES. No applications for licence for sites were ~~issued~~ during 1944.
received

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. No action necessary.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS. Nil.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS No action.

4. SCHOOLS The washing and sanitary accommodation was examined during eight inspections. The well at the Rickinghall school became short of water, arrangements were made, therefore, for the provision of water from a nearby farmer from the Hartismere R.D.C. supply.

SECTION D

1. (1)

HOUSING

1. (1) (A) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 747
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 747
- (2) (a) Houses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 Nil
- (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 88
- (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 571
(374 minor repairs, 129 major repairs, 68 reconditioning required)

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers during 1944.

8

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

There were no proceedings under Section 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936, nor proceedings under the Public Health Acts during 1944.

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

There were no overcrowded houses at the beginning of 1944, and no new cases of overcrowding during 1944.

The Council possess 335 Council Houses.

Paragraph 107 of the Third Report of the Rural Housing Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee states "We think that Councils should insist on a full and informative account of housing conditions in the district appearing in every Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health".

There are three major divisions of housing activities:-

- (1) Ascertainment and removal of unfit houses beyond repair, and their replacement by new Council Houses.
- (2) Ascertainment and abatement of overcrowding.
- (3) Systematic inspection of houses, and the promoting of repairs to prevent deterioration.

The dwastre's record under these three headings can be described each in two sections - (A) Activities prior to the outbreak of war (which virtually suspended all housing activity), and (B) The Council's recent efforts following the cessation of hostilities.

1.A. The "Third Report (Hobhouse)" in Section 27 recalls that prior to the Wheatley Act of 1924 the legislation provided no financial basis for new house-building in rural areas which would make it possible to give the low-waged agricultural worker as good a house as the worker in other industries, and that in the Wheatley Act itself, unfortunately, the special subsidy for agricultural parishes was insufficient to relieve this deficiency in rent-paying capacity of agricultural workers. Moreover as the Districts were required to contribute from the rates £4.10s. per annum for 40 years for each house built, this Act was beyond the District's means. Consequently agricultural workers throughout the country benefited but little in housing accommodation during the First Housing Phase. (The First Phase is described as lasting from 1919 to 1933).

Despite these financial drawbacks The dwastre, whose population is almost totally composed of agricultural workers and their families, made commendable progress in the provision of Council Houses of which there are now 335. The following table shows, for each of the Rural District in West Suffolk, the number of Council houses possessed by the District (Council Houses) and what percentage of the total inhabited

houses in the District this represents (percentage)

	<u>Council Houses</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Thedwastre	335	13.2
Melford	325	9.2
Clare	268	8.9
Thingoe	408	8.5
Mildenhall	272	7.5
Cosford	230	7.4

1.B. Although as indicated by the above table almost every seventh house in Thedwastre is a Council House the Council have taken immediate steps to carry out the housing survey as recommended in the "Third Report (Hobhouse)" to assess the present condition of each house in the District. A very strong Committee, composed of Mr. Flowerdew (Chairman of the Council), Mr. Daking (Vice-Chairman of the Council), Mrs. Walmsley, Major Ackroyd, Major Edwards and Messrs. Barker, Etheridge, Page and Parkington, together with a co-opted representative of the Women's Institute (Mrs. Elmer or Mrs. Snelling), to which is added the Local Councillor for each parish as it is being inspected, has, up to the time of writing this report, already made the necessary house to house visits in thirteen of the twenty parishes in the District, so that the category of each house has been assessed as in the following table (in which Category one represents fit houses, category two houses requiring minor repairs, category three houses requiring major repairs or structural alteration, category four houses requiring reconditioning, and category five houses deemed to be below present day standards and incapable of repair).

Here perhaps a personal note may be allowed. In all visits preliminary to and at the visits of this Committee, I have been impressed with the profound truthfulness of the statement in the Third Report (Hobhouse) Section 129: "The self-reliance of many country housewives which often enables them to overcome primitive housing conditions and to keep the interior presentable, often masks the fundamental defects of the country slum". Members have frequently observed that a tenant is deserving of a better house. During these visits some disturbance must be caused to these diligent house-wives so sincerely I express now to each of them my thanks for their invariable cheery greeting and courteous consideration.

	<u>C A T E G O R Y</u>					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Beyton	14	49	16	10	20	109
Drinkstone	4	58	26	9	21	118
Elmswell	10	193	39	27	18	287
Felsham	-	50	26	2	8	86
Gedding	4	26	5	2	4	41
Hessett	-	28	8	21	31	88
Hunston	3	8	8	6	4	29
Langham	9	15	5	7	3	39
Norton	11	103	36	21	36	207
Rattlosden	3	84	59	30	38	214
Stowlangtoft	4	14	23	2	5	48
Thurston	11	97	21	24	43	196
Tostock	14	38	12	7	17	88
Totals	87	763	284	168	248	1550
						Grand Total

The Associations of Local Authorities agreed with the Minister of Health that the exact figures for the government subsidies for houses built should not be fixed until there is a clearer knowledge of the level of building costs, and they have been promised that the subsidies, when fixed, will be

retrospective for all houses in their post-war programmes. The Council therefore has still some financial anxiety, comparable to that carried during the First Phase, for it is apparent that Council houses to be built to replace the category five houses will be much more costly than those built prior to the War. It is essential that the rates of subsidies be fixed sufficiently high to bridge this difference in cost - it appears desirable also that in some cases the County Council's contribution be increased in relation to the increased rates which will accrue to that Authority consequent on replacement of very lowly assessed properties by new houses with higher rates. These adjustments are necessary because the District Council, faced not only with a costly housing programme, but also with large expenditure on water and sewerage projects and possibly a refuse disposal scheme, is not in a position without such adjustments to rehouse persons at or about the same inclusive rent as they are paying in their present Category five houses. It must be remembered that there is ample evidence that when persons whose incomes are at the minimum living wage level are transferred from slum property to new houses at a larger rent, the injury to health, caused by slow starvation and inadequate clothing, etc., consequent on reducing essentials to meet the new rent, exceeds the benefits derived from the improved environment.

Not all Category five houses will be replaced by new council houses, for the Council will give every reasonable sympathetic consideration to old persons to whom uprooting even from their worn out houses would be a hardship and a dis-service. In these cases undertakings will be sought from the owners that the houses will not be re-let.

New houses will also be built for persons without homes, the newly married, and those about to marry, in addition to those in crowded homes, for it is the Council's intent to reach the position as quickly as possible when there is a Council House, or a suitable existing house, for each family.

The Council have decided as the first year's portion of their Post War Five Year Programme to provide 64 new Council Houses, (tenders have already been invited for 12); in addition the Council has made application for 50 Swedish permanent timber houses, of which the Ministry has only been able to allot 8.

- 2.A. The Overcrowding Survey, carried out in 1936, brought to the notice of the Council 73 cases of Overcrowding. The cases abated in each year from 1936 to 1939 inclusive were 4, 38, 27, and 9, a total of 78 cases, but as 12 additional cases had arisen in those years, 7 cases only of Overcrowding remained at the outbreak of War. This small number has since been abated.
- 2.B. Although the Council is not now faced with any houses legally overcrowded, the house to house visits by the Committee referred to above have served to impress that the legal standard of overcrowded is remarkably low - this standard was, of course, introduced only as a first step to alleviate the worst cases of overcrowding. The Committee have taken note of many houses which in their opinion are not suitable to house the legal Permitted Number of persons and on which they have advised the Council to obtain from the owners undertakings that the letting of these houses will be restricted to small families or old couples.
- 3.A. Paragraph 132 of the Third Report (Hobhouse) states: "It appears that the length of time taken by a Local Authority to get round all the houses in the district may range from five to about seventy years",
and
"We recommend that Local Authorities should so arrange their inspections as to cover all working class houses in their

district once in every five years".

The following table illustrates the work of Mr. Wyatt and his assistant Mr. Jones (who commenced duties on April 1st, 1937) on the systematic inspection of houses during the four years prior to the war.

	Total houses inspected	Houses recorded under Housing Consol. Reg. 1925.	Houses assessed as re- quiring repairs.	Houses remedied without formal action.	Houses repaired after formal notice.
1936	791	512	182	79	19
1937	905	752	302	63	3
1938	500	474	213	163	19
1939	317	293	102	60	12
	<u>2,513</u>	<u>2,031</u>	<u>799</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>53</u>

The number of inhabited houses, of all classes, in the District is 2,545, so that despite the upsets in 1938 (the Munich Crisis) and 1939 (outbreak of War) the 2,513 total houses inspected shows that the working class houses in the District were being inspected at a rate of more than once in four years.

During these four years 799 houses were assessed as requiring repairs (this does not include 113 houses upon which Demolition Orders were made, and 19 houses where undertakings were accepted not to re-let), of which 799 houses inspected there were 418 repaired, 365 by informal action, 53 after formal action. That the number repaired lagged behind the number requiring repair and that formal action was avoided as far as possible was forced upon the Council by the Building Trade being so busy in the District upon aerodromes, military and agricultural work.

3.B. As will be noted at the beginning of this Section 717 houses were inspected in 1944, representing about a third of the houses in the District, despite the fact that the time to commence housing activities was not opportune until the latter half of the year.

During the War, in the enforced absence and subsequent departure of Mr. Jones, the Council, in view of the man-power position, carried on without an assistant for Mr. Wyatt. So soon, however, as permission could be obtained to appoint an assistant the Council have replaced Mr. Jones with Mr. David in order that the Council may continue to maintain their former satisfactory rate of housing inspection and progress. The Council may still meet with some unenlightened criticism for ascertainment and knowledge of the housing conditions is much easier acquired than the alleviation of these states. There are only in Thedwastre eleven firms of building contractors, the total number of operatives being 22 of whom six are over 65 years of age, and two are in the nonage. Although the Council have adopted speedy procedure to consider applications and to issue permits to carry out essential repairs to house properties and thereby efficiently and harmoniously direct the small amount of available labour to the task of preserving owners' houses and relieving tenants' discomforts, these firms also, from another Authority, obtain essential works certificates for essential agricultural premises, which further accentuates the shortage of labour for housing requirements.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK SUPPLY. The number of Registered Cowkeepers & Retail Purveyors of Milk is 115. 54 visits were paid to cowsheds and dairies.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. The Elmswell Bacon Factory is the only licensed slaughter house regularly in use in the District. During the year 228 visits were paid and the 40,824 pigs slaughtered were inspected. The meat condemned from the above and cause of condemnation was as follows:-

	<u>Number Condemned</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Approximate Weight</u> lbs.
Carcases	113	.27	20,735
Heads	2642	6.4	34,349
Plucks	856	2.1	5,991
Intestines	1192	2.9	
Kidneys	3940	4.8	985

62,060

Tuberculosis	78
Peritonitis	1
Moribund	19
Pneumonia	2
Fevered	8
Erysipelas	1
Jaundiced	2
Septicaemia	2

(The Council's rat catcher during 1944 destroyed 2863 rats)

(c) <u>ADULTERATION ETC.</u>	(d) <u>CHEMICAL & BACTERIOLOGICAL</u>	} No change
(e) <u>NUTRITION</u>	<u>EXAMINATION</u>	
(g) <u>WATER CRESS</u>	(f) <u>SHELL-FISH</u> (Molluscan)	

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS & OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1944

NOTIFIED CASES OF THE PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DURING THE YEAR 1901															Deaths	
	Total cases notified	-1	1	2	3	4	5	-10	-15	-20	-35	-45	-65	+65 to Hos- pital		
Scarlet Fever	28	-	1	-	2	2	3	11	4	1	4	-	-	-	16	-
Diphtheria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	49	-	8	4	19	7	4	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	14	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	3
Cerebro-Spinal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	96	-	9	4	22	11	7	19	10	4	7	1	2	-	20	3
Jaundice	51	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	12	8	11	6	4	-	-	-

The number of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis and Infective Jaundice) in 1944 was 96, which corresponded very closely to the 100 received in 1943 and the 98 in 1942.

83 children (62 age 0-4 years and 21 age 5-14 years) completed the course of Diphtheria Immunisation during the year. It is estimated that by the end of 1944, 89% of children under 5 years of age and 99% of children between 5 and 15 years of age had completed the immunisation course.

During 1944 30 cases of Scabies were treated - a decrease of 31 on the 1943 figure, and 52 less than the number treated in 1942.

T U B E R C U L O S I S

New cases and Mortality during 1944.

<u>Age Period</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS</u>			
	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>	<u>Non-Respiratory</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15 - 24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
35 - 44	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2

20 cases remained on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year, Respiratory Male 5, Female 8, and Non-Respiratory Male 3, Female 4.

